This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application.

Claims 1-11. (cancelled)

Claim 12. (new) A matrix for transdermal administering of rotigotine containing a matrix polymer supersaturated with rotigotine base,

wherein a portion of the rotigotine not dissolved in the matrix polymer is dispersed in the matrix polymer as amphorous particles with a maximum mean diameter of 30 μm, and

the matrix is free of solvents, crystallization inhibitors and dispergents.

Claim 13. (new) A matrix for transdermal administering of rotigotine, consisting of:

(a) matrix polymer,

(b) rotigotine base in a concentration above the solubility limit of the matrix polymer, wherein a portion of the rotigotine not dissolved in the matrix polymer is dispersed in matrix polymer as amphorous particles with a maximum mean diameter of 30 μm and

(c) optionally one or more antioxidants.

Claim 14. (new) A matrix according to claim 12 or 13 wherein the matrix polymer is an amino-resistant silicon or a mixture of amino-resistant silicons.

Claim 15. (new) A matrix according to claim 12 or 13 wherein the matrix is self-adhesive.

Claim 16. (new) A matrix according to claim 12 or 13 wherein the matrix consists of:

(a) about 60 to about 95 weight percent of an amino-resistant silicon or an amino-resistant silicon mixture,

(b) about 5 to about 40 weight percent amorphous rotigotine base dispersed in the silicon and

(c) 0 to about 2 weight percent antioxidant.

Claim 17. (new) A system for transdermal administering of rotigotine comprising a matrix of claims 12 or 13 and a backing.

Claim 18. (new) The system of claim 17 wherein the backing is impermeable to rotigotine.

Claim 19. (new) The system of claim 17 wherein the rotigotine charge is between 0.3 to 6 mg/cm^3.

Claim 20. (new) A method for treating a patient suffering from or susceptible to Morbus Parkinson comprising administering rotigotine to the patient with a matrix of claim 12 or 13.

Claim 21. (new) The method of claim 20 wherein the patient has been identified as suffering from Morbus Parkinson and rotigotine is administered to the identified patient.

Claim 22. (new) A method for treating a patient suffering from or susceptible to Restless Leg Syndrome comprising administering rotigotine to the patient with a matrix of claim 12 or 13.

Claim 23. (new) The method of claim 20 wherein the patient has been identified as suffering from Restless Leg Syndrome and rotigotine is administered to the identified patient.

Claim 24. (new) A method for treating a patient suffering from or susceptible to depression comprising administering rotigotine to the patient with a matrix of claim 12 or 13.

Claim 25. (new) The method of claim 24 wherein the patient has been identified as suffering from depression and rotigotine is administered to the identified patient.

Claim 26. (new) A method for producing a pharmaceutical matrix for transdermal administering of rotigotine, comprising:

(a) dissolving matrix polymer in one or more solvents;

(b) adding rotigotine base in crystalline form in a quantity above the solubility limit of the matrix polymer;

(c) removing solvent and heating the matrix produced in (b) to at least about 74°C for a time sufficient to melt rotigotine;

(d) cooling the matrix.

Claim 27. (new) The method of claim 26 wherein the rotigotine polymer matrix produced in (b) is applied on a substrate impermeable to rotigotine.

Claim 28. (new) The method of claim 27 wherein after applying the rotigotine polymer matrix on the substrate solvent is removed.